

5.2.2 POINT RESPONSE FUNCTION

5.2.2.1 NAC FM PRF CALIBRATION RESULTS

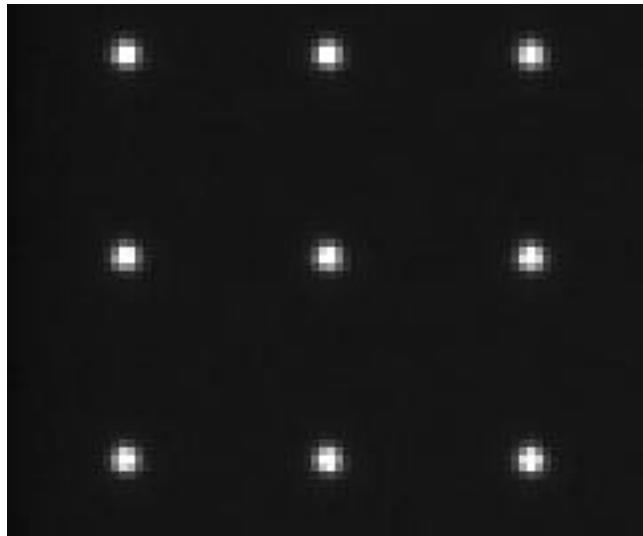
As reported in Reference 5.2.2.1-1

Reference 5.2.2.1-1 - IOM 388-PAG-CCA98-5, "NAC FM Calibration Results: Point Response Function", C. Avis, March 11, 1998

5.2.2.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Flight Model thermal/vacuum testing included the acquisition of images taken of simulated point sources. This memo reports on the use of those images to characterize the Point Response Function (PRF) in the various filter combinations tested.

The PRF sequences consisted of exposures of a 40x40 grid of pinholes covering the entire image area. The holes were about 25.25 pixels apart arranged in more-or-less horizontal rows. The following image shows the upper left corner of an image scaled by 4 times.



The exposures were made with a flash illuminant to minimize the effects of vibration. The target was generally moved minutely between exposures to make the point images fall on different parts of the CCD pixels. All images were taken in 1x1 mode at Gain 2 with Lightflood ON and Antiblooming ON. The detector was at -90° C and the chamber was at -10° C, +5° C or +25° C. The following filter combinations were tested: CL1/CL2, BL1/CL2, CL1/IR3, CL1/CB3, CL1/MT1, and IRP0/CB3.

5.2.2.1.2 METHOD

Each image was searched for all star-like objects after having dark-current removed. The dark-current frame used was actually an average of three PRF exposures which were miss-timed such that they missed the flash of the illuminant. In most frames, all 1600 points were located and were suitable for analysis.

A value for the background of each point was derived using the values of the pixels immediately exterior to a box around the point.

$$BK = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j} S_{i,j}$$

where BK is the background value for each point
 $S_{i,j}$ is the signal above dark-current for each pixel
 i,j are the indices defining a one pixel wide border exterior to a 9x9 box around each point.
 n is the number of pixels in the border

The normalized response NDN of each pixel near a centroid was generated by dividing by the total of the response values in the 9x9 pixel area centered on the centroid.

$$NDN_{i,j} = \frac{S_{i,j} - BK}{\sum_{\substack{i=1,9 \\ j=1,9}} (S_{i,j} - BK)}$$

A catalog was created which recorded the centroid location of each point and the normalized response values of the surrounding 9x9 pixel area. The catalog was used to create sets of data for analysis. It was possible to select for analysis:

- data from certain regions of the image (e.g., the upper left corner)
- data whose centroids fell at certain parts of the pixels (e.g., centroids which fell between two pixels)

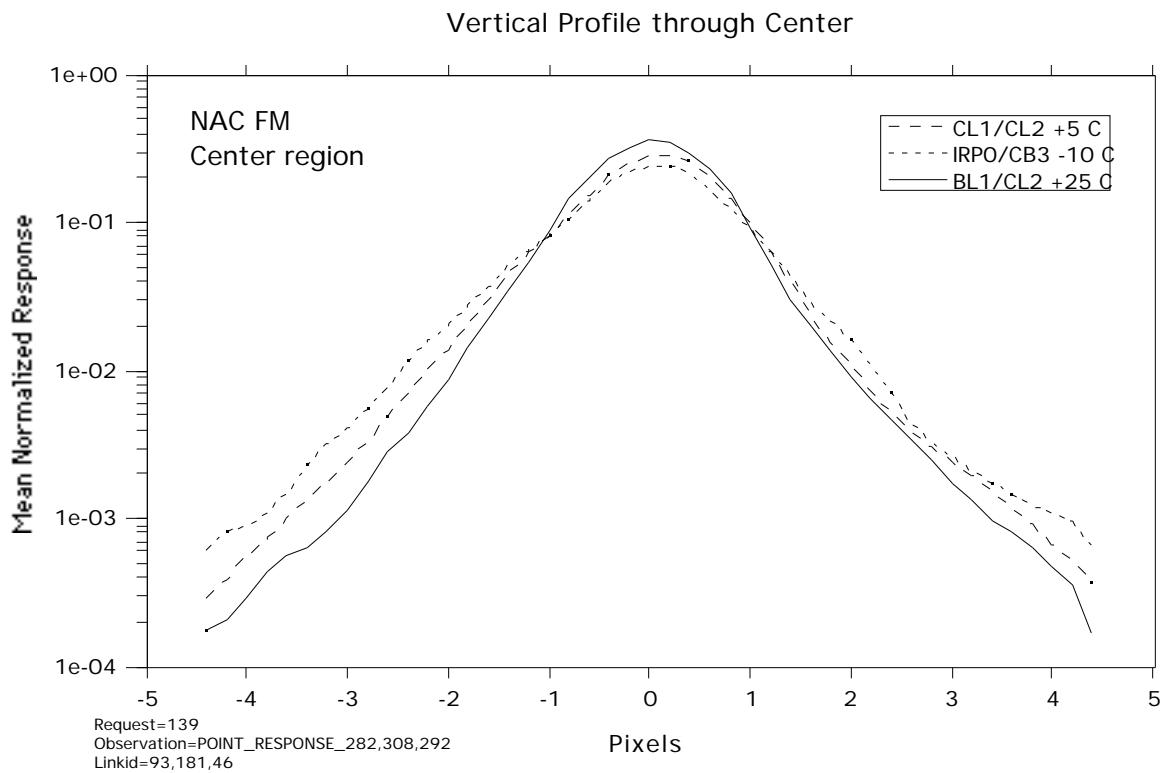
For every selected set of data, the normalized responses were combined into a mean normalized point response image. This process began with the construction of a 50x50 array of bins. The exact centroid of each point was defined to fall into bin (25,25). For each point in the selected set of data, the following steps were followed:

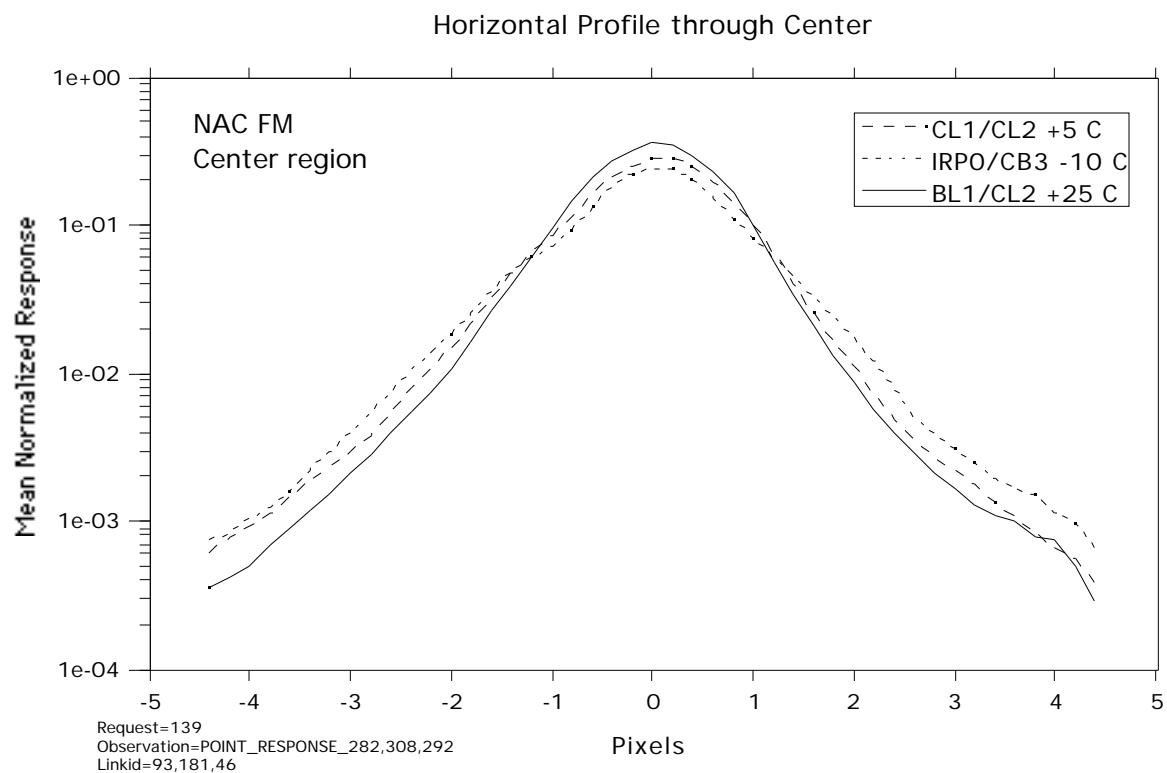
- for each pixel in the 9x9 area around each point
 1. calculate the delta i and delta j from the point's centroid
 2. scale these deltas by 5
 3. place this pixel's NDN in the bin with the appropriate delta i and delta j from the center of the 50x50 array

After all points from all images in the selected set of data were processed, the values in the 50x50 array were divided by the number of values put into each bin to produce a mean normalized point response image. By scaling the deltas by 5 before placement into discrete bins, the resolution of the final point response image is 0.2 pixels.

5.2.2.1.3 RESPONSE PROFILES AND CONTOURS

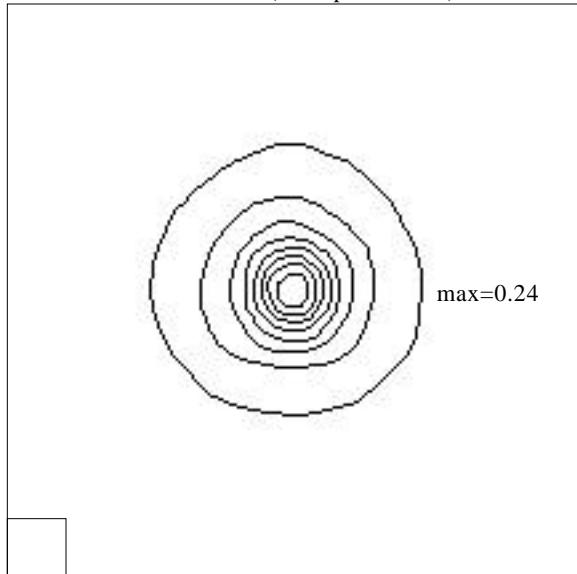
The following plots show the range of response functions encountered in this analysis. Examples of the highest, lowest and typical responses are shown below in both horizontal and vertical profiles.



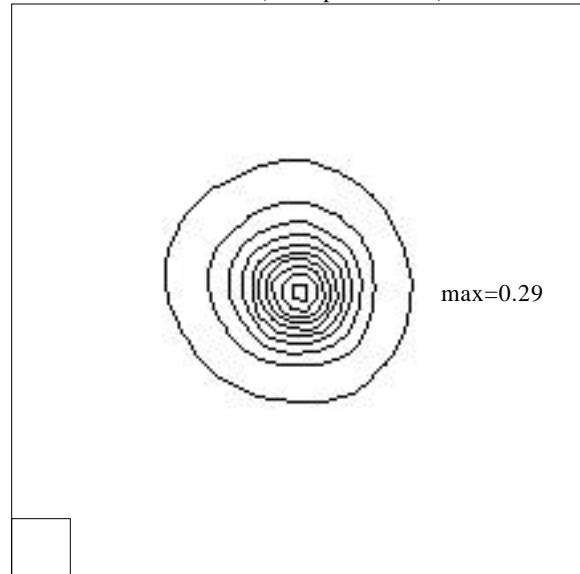


The following contour plots are for the same responses that are plotted above. All use the same scale and contour spacing (starting at .01 and increasing in .03 steps). A one-pixel square box in the corner illustrates the scale.

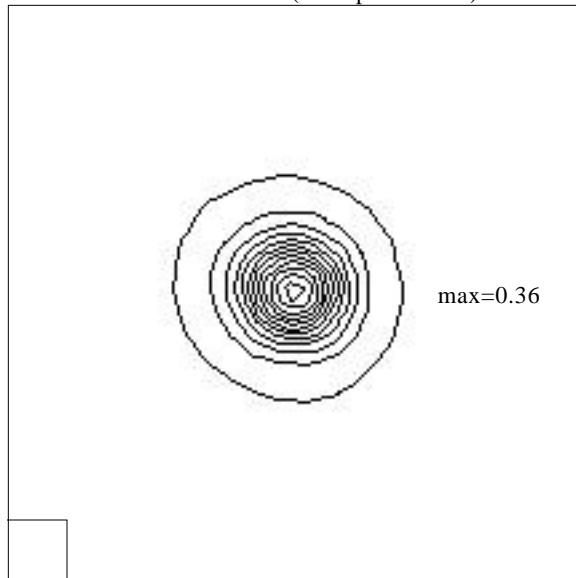
IRP0/CB3 -10 C - Center (3300 points used)



CL1/CL2 +5 C - Center (3660 points used)



BL1/CL2 +25 C - Center (3660 points used)



5.2.2.1.4 PEAK VALUES

The table below compares the peak mean normalized response for all filter combinations tested at all three test temperatures. The analysis gave a typical standard deviation of about 0.0002. Note that the peak value for all filters increased with temperature, but much more in the BL1/CL2 than the others.

Peak Values - Center

Filter	-10° C	+5° C	+25° C
CL1/MT1	.32	.34	.35
BL1/CL2	.28	.31	.36
CL1/CL2	.28	.29	.31
IRP0/CB3	.24	.25	.25
CL1/IR3	.23	.24	.26
CL1/CB3	.23	.24	.25

Peak Values - Upper left

Filter	-10° C	+5° C	+25° C
CL1/MT1	.35	.36	.35
BL1/CL2	.32	.34	.36
CL1/CL2	.31	.31	.31
IRP0/CB3	.25	.25	.25
CL1/IR3	.25	.25	.25
CL1/CB3	.25	.25	.25

Peak Values - Upper right

Filter	-10° C	+5° C	+25° C
CL1/MT1	.29	.31	.33
BL1/CL2	.26	.28	.32
CL1/CL2	.26	.26	.30
IRP0/CB3	.23	.23	.24
CL1/IR3	.23	.23	.25
CL1/CB3	.22	.22	.24

Peak Values - Lower left

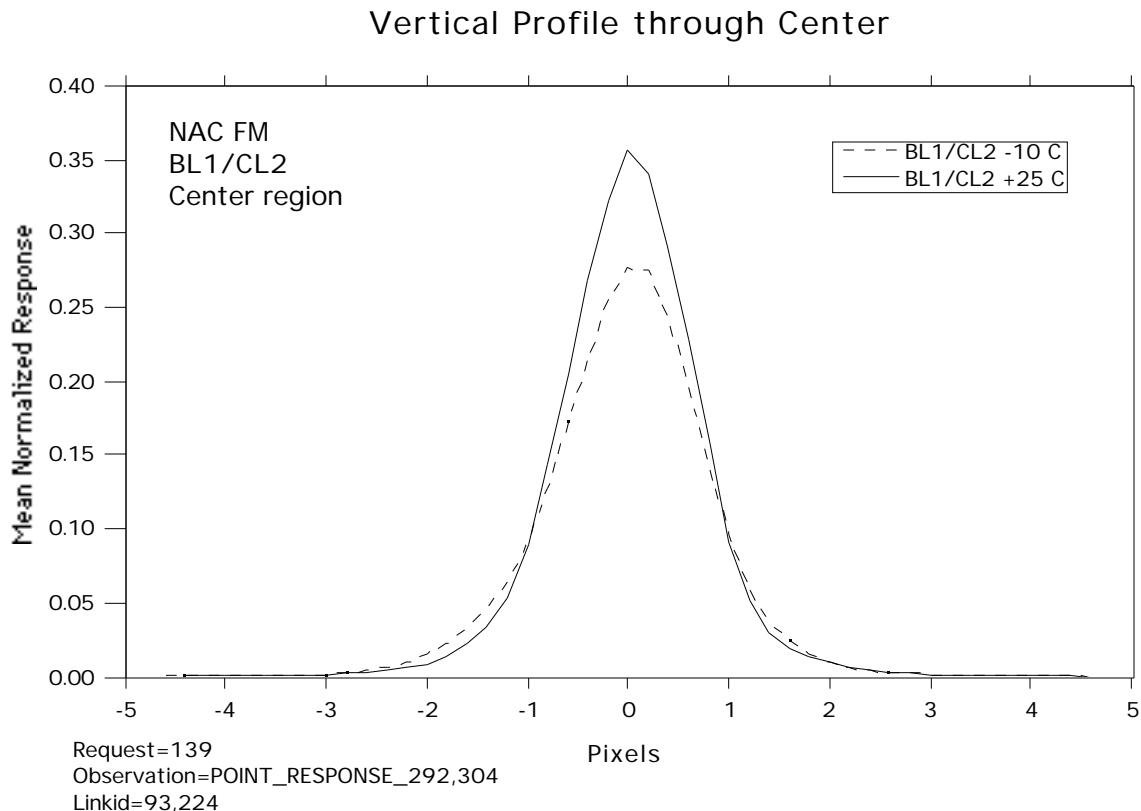
Filter	-10° C	+5° C	+25° C
CL1/MT1	.33	.34	.34
BL1/CL2	.32	.32	.35
CL1/CL2	.30	.28	.30
IRP0/CB3	.24	.24	.24
CL1/IR3	.24	.24	.25
CL1/CB3	.24	.24	.24

Peak Values - Lower right

Filter	-10° C	+5° C	+25° C
CL1/MT1	.28	.30	.33
BL1/CL2	.25	.28	.32
CL1/CL2	.26	.27	.29
IRP0/CB3	.22	.23	.24
CL1/IR3	.22	.23	.24
CL1/CB3	.22	.23	.24

5.2.2.1.5 TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE

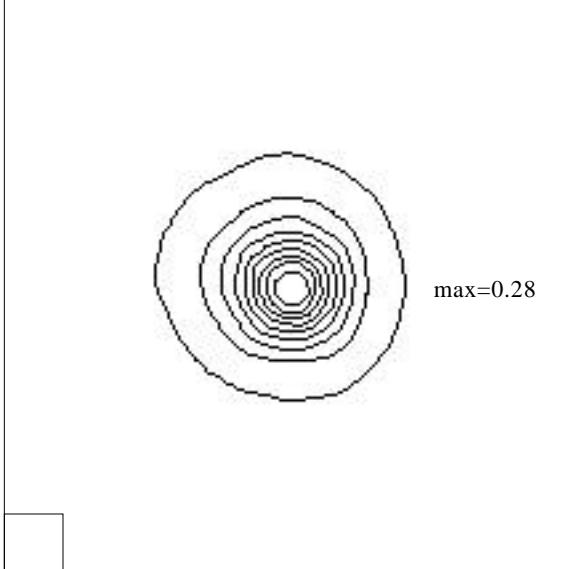
The significant change in the BL1/CL2 response with temperature is illustrated below. The plotted profiles include those for response at -10° C and at $+25^{\circ}\text{ C}$ for the center region of the image.



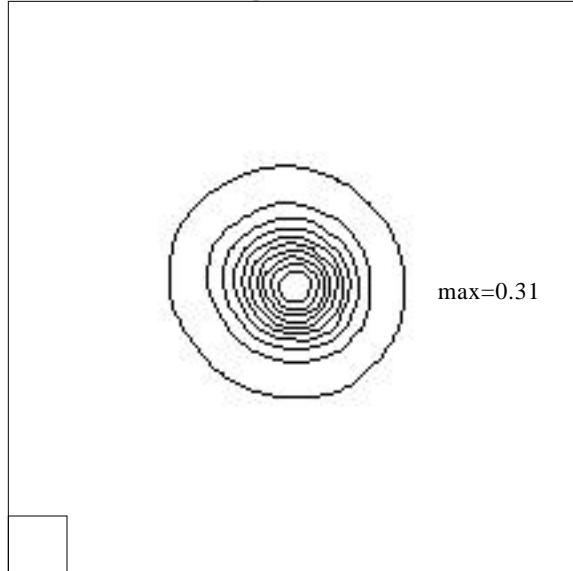
5.2.2.1.6 FRAMEWIDE MEAN RESULTS

The following results are for +5° C data but include points from the entire image area for each filter combination tested. This means up to 1600 points from each image in each filter. Each contour plot uses the same scale and contour levels (starting at .01 and increasing in .03 steps).

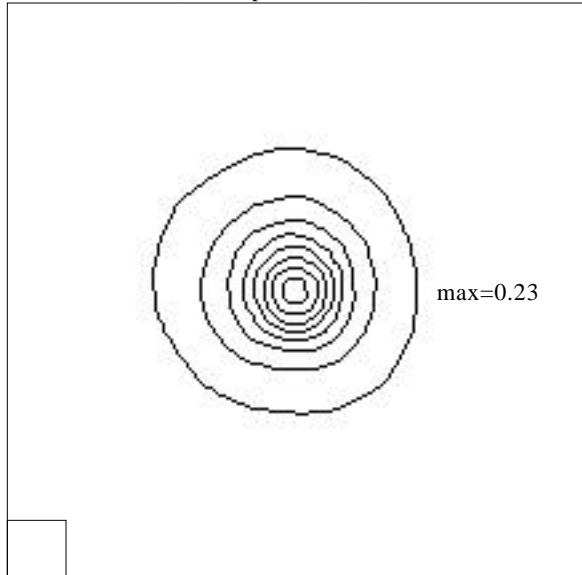
CL1/CL2 +5° C (14280 points used)



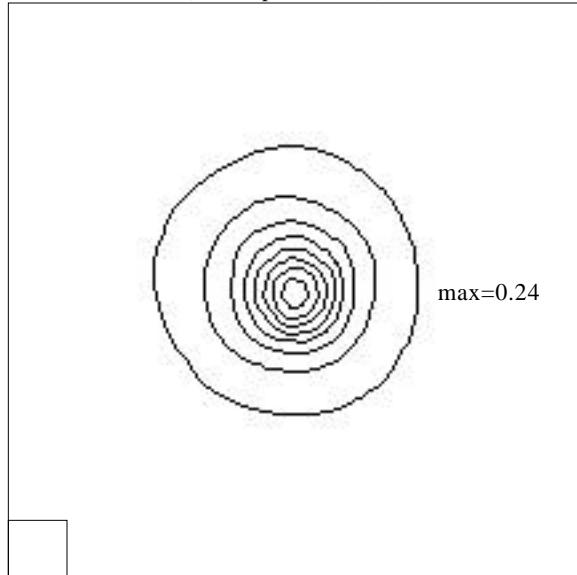
BL1/CL2 +5° C (15720 points used)



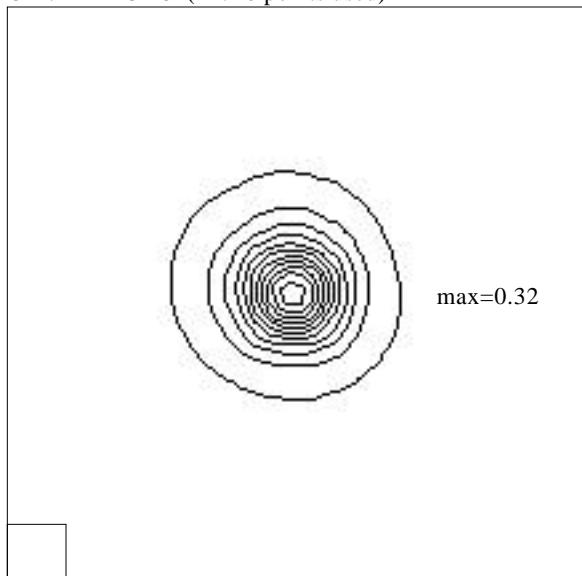
CL1/IR3 +5° C (14320 points used)



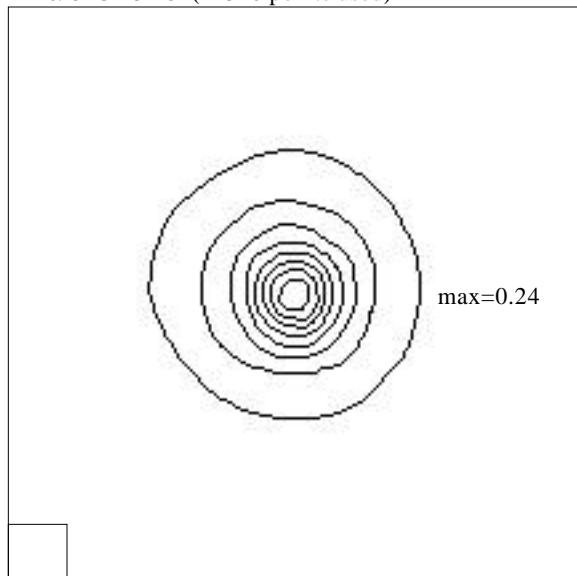
CL1/CB3 +5° C (12640 points used)



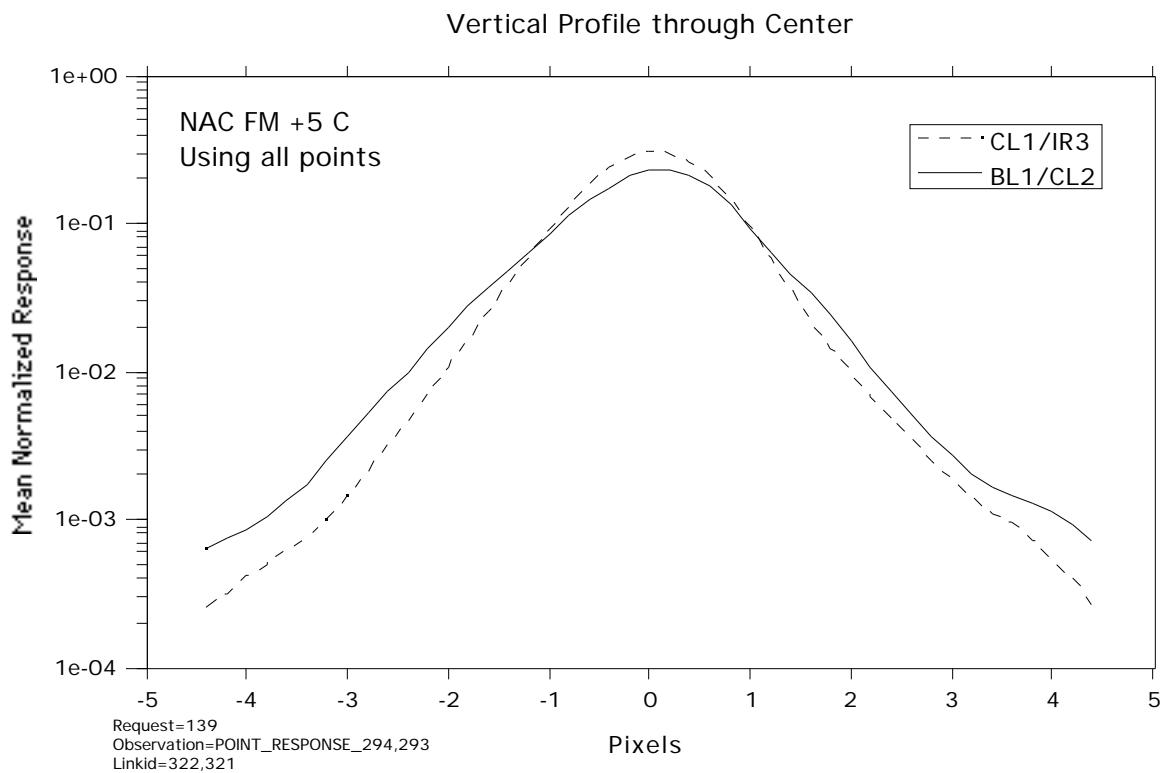
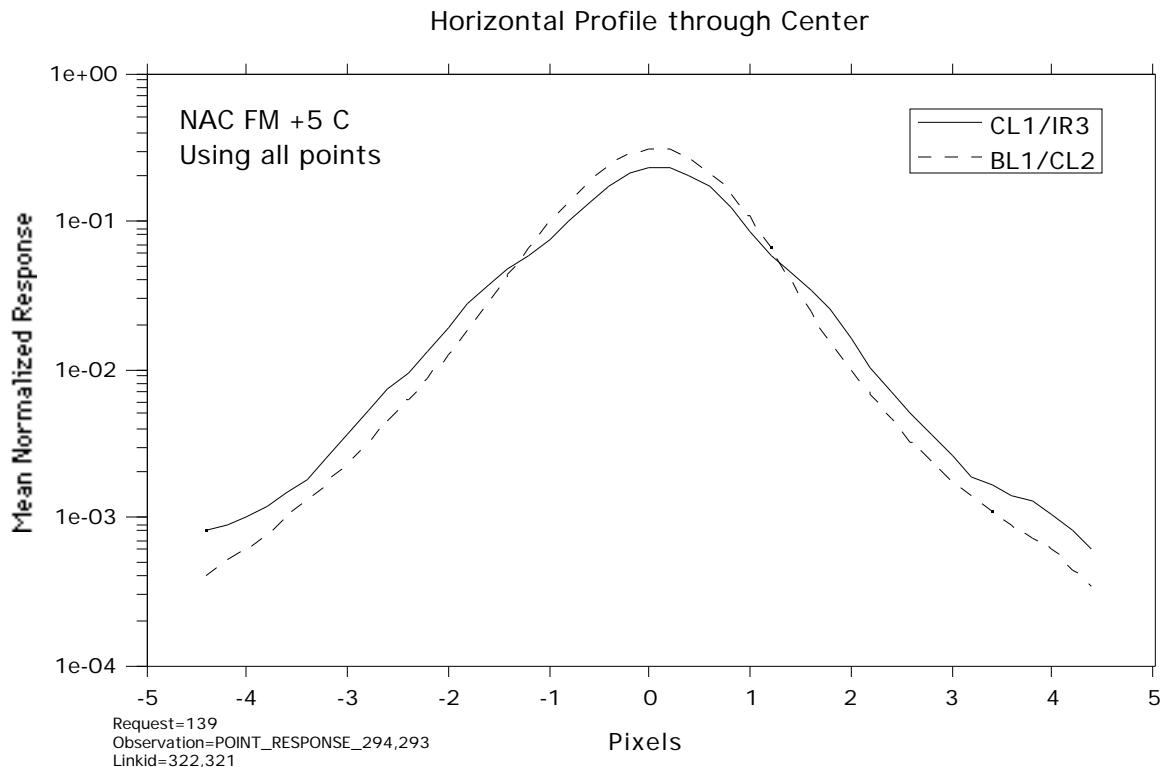
CL1/MT1 +5° C (12720 points used)



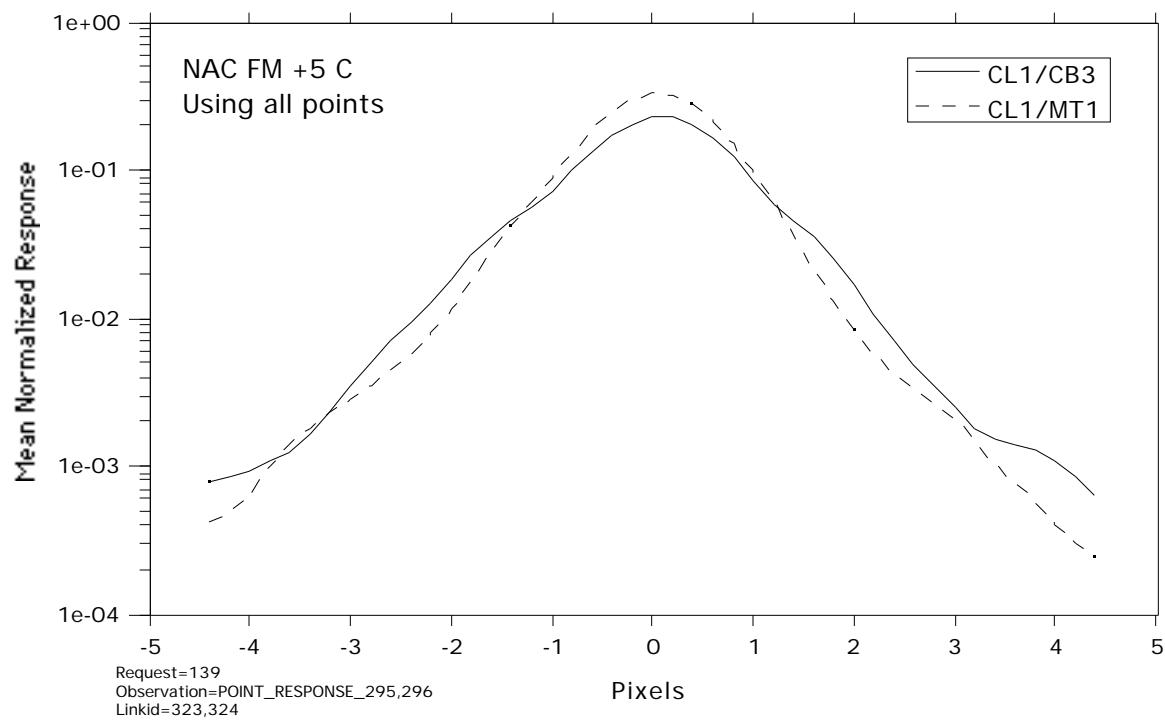
IRP0/CB3 +5° C (12520 points used)



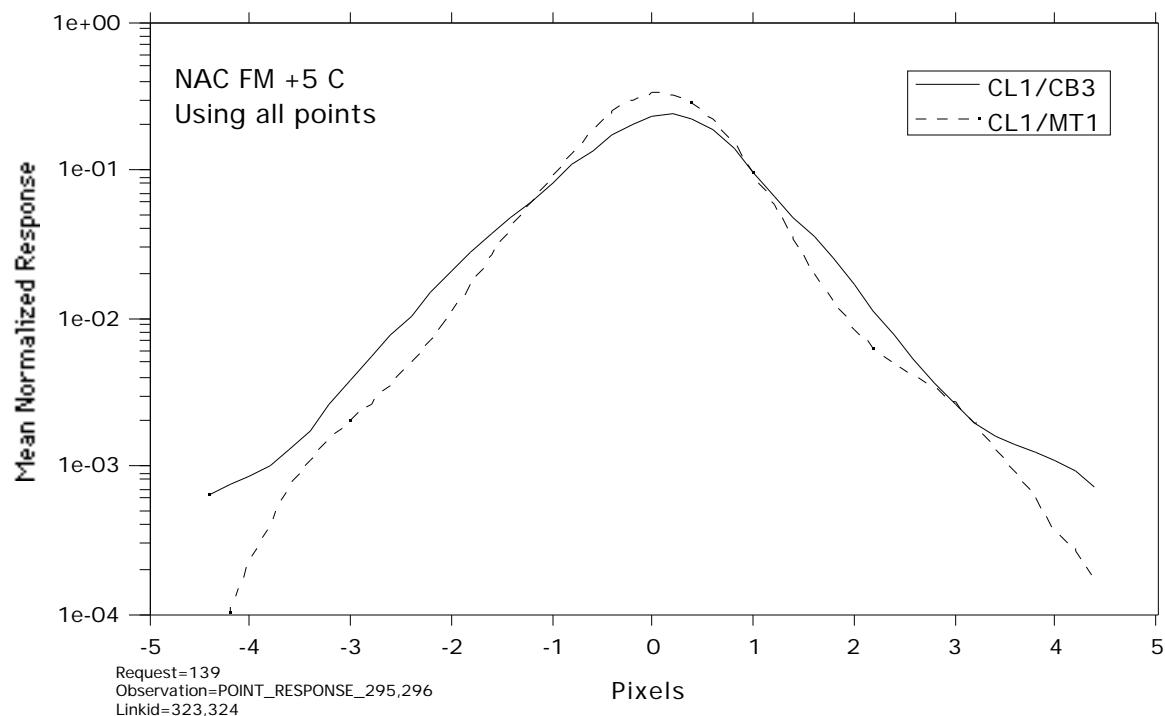
The following line plots are for the same data shown in the above contour plots. There are two filters on each plot for easy readability.



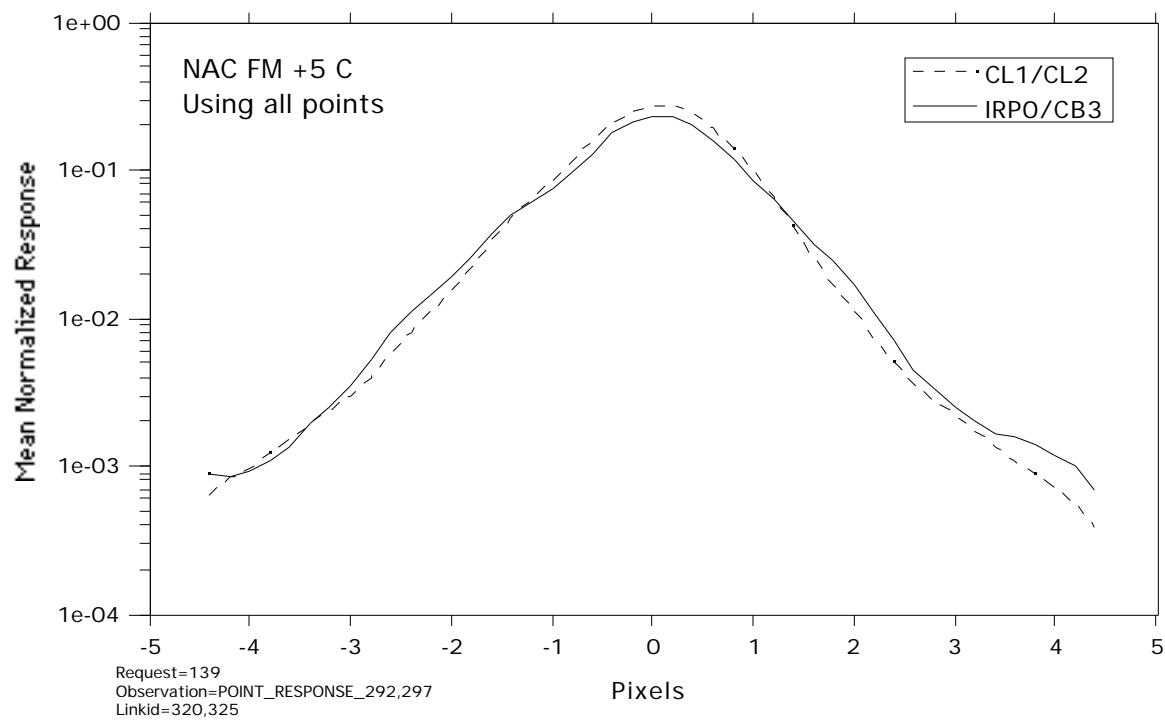
Horizontal Profile through Center



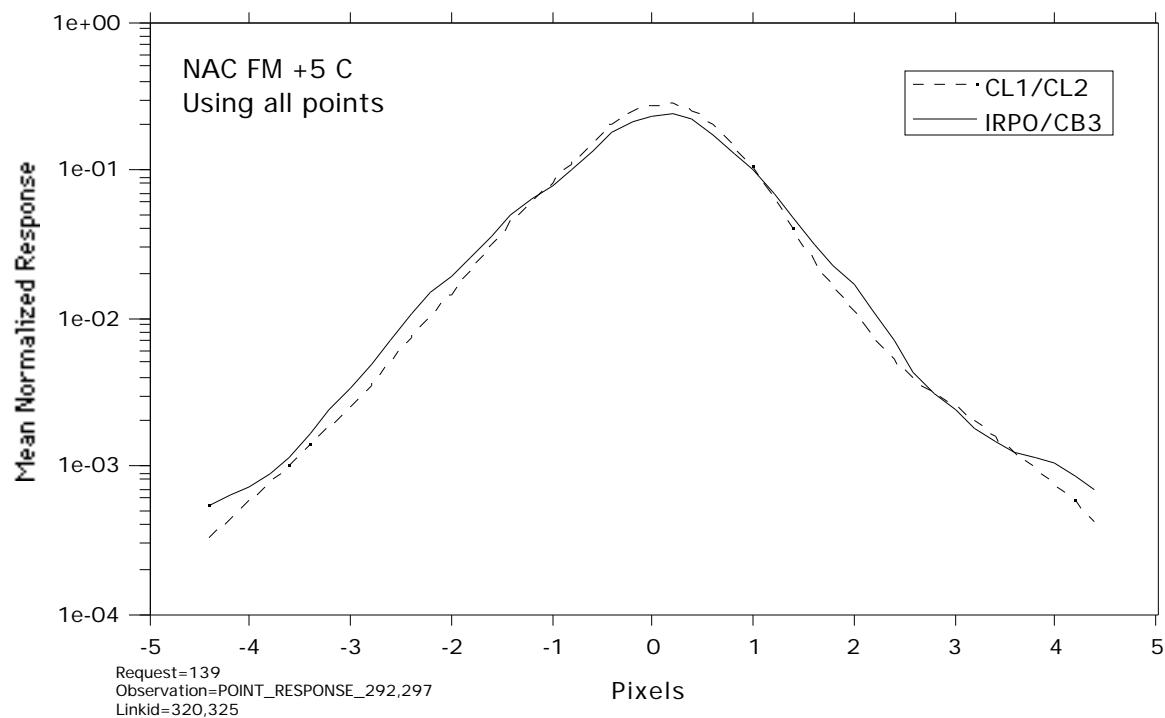
Vertical Profile through Center



Horizontal Profile through Center



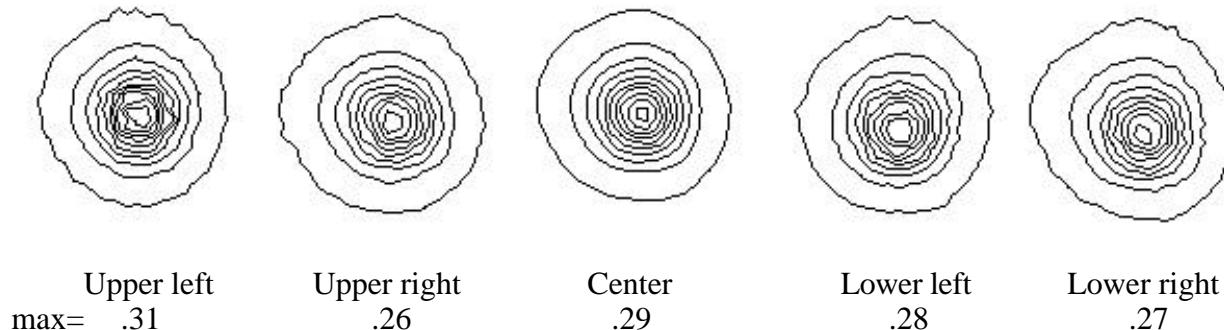
Vertical Profile through Center



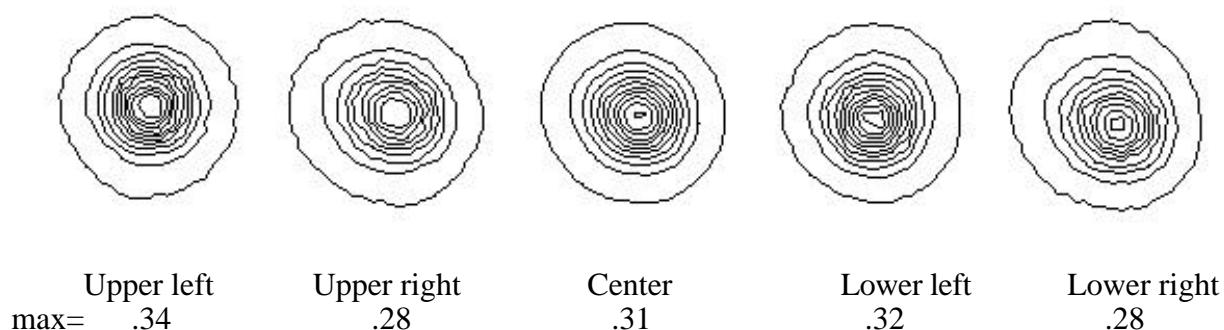
5.2.2.1.7 DEPENDENCE UPON POSITION

To compare the quality of the PRF as a function of position within the image, points were selected from the center and the four corner regions. The following contour plots are for $+5^{\circ}$ C only, and are for three selected filters (CL1/CL2, BL1/CL2, and CL1/IR3). The center region was larger and thus used many more points, so it has a smoother appearance. Note that there is no significant shape variation among the regions.

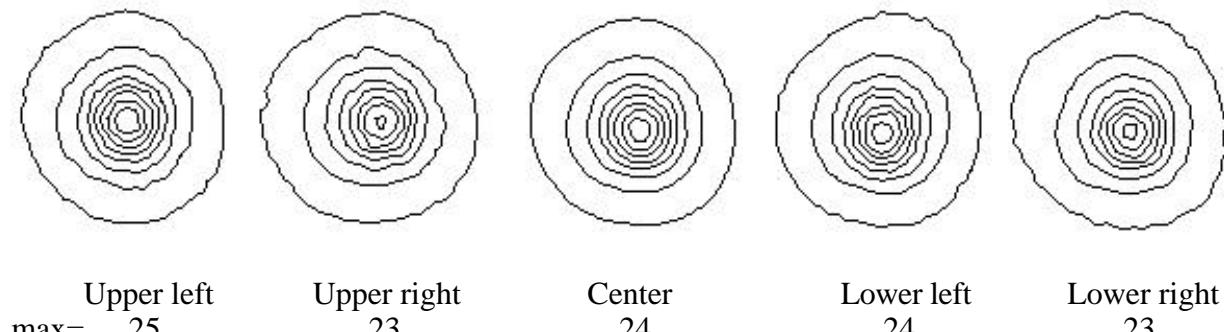
CL1/CL2 $+5^{\circ}$ C (.03 intervals)



BL1/CL2 $+5^{\circ}$ C (.03 intervals)



CL1/IR3 $+5^{\circ}$ C (.03 intervals)



5.2.2.1.8 CONCLUSIONS

